# IRST EDITION

BUROPE.

mprisonment for Debt Abolished in England—The Jails Throwa Open at New Year and Debtors Made Free-Curiosities of the Coumenical Council.

ENGLAND.

Abolision of Imprisonment for Debt. LONDON, Jan. 3.—On the lat of January the w Bankrupt law, which abolishes imprisonent for debt in England, except in cases of unty court judgments for small sums, came to operation, and there was in consequence a neral jail delivery from all the debtors' isons and "sponging houses" of the metropote of locking up a man who ower money ich he cannot pay, and keeping him for years prison like a felon, is as brutal as it senseless, and yet the stubborn opposition Englishmen to innovation has kept alive ill now one of the most cruel and absurd as that ever disgraced the statute book of any intry. Within the last twenty years, it is e. many modifications of the Imprisonment. Debt law have been made, and there has in less power than there was prior to that he to throw a debtor into jail and let him rot re; but still the abuses have been aumerous.

in less power than there was prior to that he to throw a debtor into jail and let him rot be to throw a debtor into jail and let him rot be to throw a debtor into jail and let him rot be to the still the abuses have been aumorous, if the opening of the prison doors has turned be upon the world a score or two of miserable stehes who for no crime but poverty have own old and rusty in a jail, and rendered unfit ragain to earn their living by labor. The new law took effect on the 1st of January, hence at twelve o'clock at night on the last of the old year the prisoners were virtually a lathough a judge's order for their release th have been required before they were sally set at liberty. The governor of White has been to the largest place of detening London, determined to waive this mality, and notified the prisoners that all who sed were at liberty to leave the jail at midnet of the 31st of December, and, out of ninety-inmates, thirty-one availed themselves the privilege. These poor creatures ged so ardently for liberty that they packed rew goods together as early as 4 or 5 o'clock he afternoon, and counted the seconds until hour of their release arrived, while in many as their families, women and children, waited them outside the gates, and watched as anxiety the alow flight of time. It is a sad comthem outside the gates, and watched as anxily the slow flight of time. It is a sad com-tary upon the old law that sixty-three of the begged to be allowed to remain in the oners begged to be allowed to remain in the until the next day, on the plea mostly that had no homes to go to.

s the new law does not cover judgments obied in county courts, over forty prisoners
I remain in Whitecross street, but their sences are only for stipulated periods. It is
ch complained of that the new law does
reach this poorer class of debtors, and there
ms to be a great inequality of justice in setthe large debtor absolutely free and still
ding these short terms of imprisonment over
small debtor. This is especially the case
cs, under the County Court act, the judges
ve very arbitrary power, and it is actually
sable that a man who owes a few shillings
y be imprisoned on and off, for years, unless
is able to pay his creditor. Say that a poor
rkman owes a grocery bill of thirty shillings
I finds himself unable to settle it, he is
d before the county court, a judgment is obfinds himself unable to settle it, he is d before the county court, a judgment is ob-ned, and an order is made by the judge that debtor pay five or seven shillings a week, s the debtor is unable to do, when he is ar-ted and committed to jall for forty days. incarceration does not discharge the fla-ty—it is for contempt of the judge's order— the week after his liberation the debtor can the week after his liberation the debtor can again arrested, and so on ad infinitum. Of ree the forty days' imprisonment throws a borer or mechanic out of work, and he has chance of paying the debt after he comes of jail than he had before. In the meantime family beg or starve, or become a charge on the parish and the end is recklessness, pair, and ruin for thousands who might have ained steady workmen and supported their of this abominable law. It is to be ned that the reform now commenced wil edily reach that most unfortunate class-the inty court judgment debtors.

emn Peasts at the Close of the Year-Christ-mas Day Mass in St. Peter's.

OME. Dec. 27.—This is the last of the mn feasts until the 1st prox. Since mid-ht of the 24th we have had a number roccssions and rare singing in the different tehes, sufficient, if minutely described, to

large volume.

The Pope celebrated mass at his own altar in Peter's on Christmas day in the presence of Sacred College and four or five hundred tops from all parts of the world. The attendee was large, but not equal, by one half, to that the opening of the Council. We have the usual procession in the Sedia Gestatoria, long mass, the rich tones of the Pontifical appets, the noble guard in gala dress, the satic Swiss guard, with their useless berds the grenadiers in beart hat and snowy breeches, and Palatine guard in blue coats and claretared pantaloons. The diplomatic gallery was d. The Empress of Austria was present. At Mary Major there was the procession of the manger, which remained exposed upon the r all the day. In the evening, vespere, ch were well attended, as the singing was only good, but unrivaled.

In the 15th inst. Mgrs. Moreira and Del Valle, nops of Ayachuco and Huanneo, in the Relic of Peru, some Spanish bishops and one app of the Republic of Equador, were reved by the Pope in private audience. Ishop Moreira offered the Holy Father a er basin full of gold coin, with an addressing the respectful devotion of the clergy and a silver-gilt casket, beautifully chased enriched with jewels, and the arms of his iness, from the Catholics of the city of the clergy and the series of the control of the clergy and silver-gilt casket, beautifully chased enriched with jewels, and the arms of his iness, from the Catholics of the city of

and a silver-gilt casket, beautifully chased onriched with jewels, and the arms of his jness, from the Catholics of the city of in, with a numerously-signed address, ded by a grand marshal, four generals, and Minister of Finance.

esides this casket the bishop offered an emidered vestment, worked by the orphans of Theresa, of Lima, and a magnificent bag, mad with the pontifical escutcheon in gold containing a certain quantity of coffee, seled as the best produced in South America. It was the spontaneous offering of a little id, nine years old, daughter of Don Peter peroa and Donna Joan Lucar, one of the st distinguished families of Huanuco. The ty Father was greatly touched at this gift lordered the coffee to be reserved for his cial use. Then he took the letter which the e girl had sent with her coffee bag and wrote he bottom of it, bottom of it.

Deus benedicat te cum tota familia

They tell this story at the expense of a Viria lawyer:—Once upon a time when he had ned a case, his opponent told him that he uld appeal it, and he replied:—"Very well; I I meet you at Malichi." But a brother law-whispered to him "Philippi, Philippi," and in he said:—"Very well;" adding, "Malichi Philippi; they were both good men."

THE ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Burder of the Nephows of General Fillow. The Nashville Union of January 16 has the

The Nashville Union of January 16 has the following:

We yesterday gave an account of the shocking assassination of Messrs. Granville and William Pillow, near Leighton, in North Alabama. We have since received fuller details from reliable parties residing in the immediate vicinity, who are fully cognizant of the facts, and whose statements substantially corroborate our version of the affair. The details are enough to sicken the heart and curdie the blood of humanity. On last Sunday night Captain Granville A. Pillow was sitting in his room, about 10 o'clock, reading, when some one knocked at his door. He asked who it was, and the names of two of the neighboring boys were given. He arose and opened the door, when a shot-gun was fired, the load taking effect in his mouth and chin, knocking out several of his teeth, and one shot passing out behind the ear. They were buckshot. He staggered back and fell. He then arose and ran to a window in the rear of the house, jumped out through a window some feet high, and ran to a neighbor's house and told what had happened. Some of the neighbors were sent for. While exhausted, and in a dying condition, he laid down, and soon became unable to speak, from the wound in his mouth. In about two hours, after some of the neighbors had gathered in, the assassins returned in mask and stood around in the room for some time. And supposing he was not dying rapidly enough, they ordered all persons to leave the room, and then went to the bed and shot him in the stomach, with the same gun, after deliberately turning down the cover. They then went out and told the men they could now go back. When shot the last time, he simply groaned and turned over on his face, and the struggle of life was over. His brother, a young man that was staying with him, was missing, and could not be found until Tuesday morning, when he was found in a sink hole, about two miles from La Grange. He had been hung, and then shot six times with a repeater, two of the balls taking effect in the head, and four in the body.

#### CRIME IN KANSAS.

Two Men and Three Women Killed at Ellaworth—Another Man Wonnded.

The Lawrence (Kansas) Republican of Jannary 15 has the following:—

Western Kansas is still in a bad condition, no doubt. Murders and acts of violence still prevail along our western frontier. No Indians are engaged in murdering and scalping defenseless settlers, and carrying women and children into captivity, but lawlessness prevails. We see no difference between being shot and scalped by a band of marauding Indians, than being shot down like a dog by a riotous, lawless set of white men. The same blood-thirsty nature prevails for the time being, no matter whether the passion pervades the breast of a white man or an Indian. If there are any palliating circumstances, they should be extended to the Indian, for he is born and bred in the wilds of the country, and has and bred in the wilds of the country, and has never had the benefit of the enlightened civilization which our people are so wont to boast of.
White men ought to know better than to let
their madness drive them to such acts of frenzied
violence as that which has just come to our

knowledge.

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday upon the Western train, informs us that a terrible tragedy was enacted at Ellsworth on Thursday night last. At a dance-house in that place a row was raised, pistols and knives freely used, and the result was two men and three women were shot dead in the room, and another man wounded. The full particulars as to the cause of the fight and the names of the killed and wounded our informant did not learn, but it is said great excitement prevailed in Ellsworth We should think that locality needed a vigilance committee of the most vigilant kind.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have learned that the names of the two men killed were Read and Gardner, that one of the women killed was Hester Baldwin, who once lived in this city, terwards in North Lawrence, and later at Ells-

## SAD CALAMITY.

A Man Drives a Horse and Cart Into the Allegheny River, and Both Man and Horse

on Monday evening, a man named William John McCutcheon, who follows the occupation of a carter, drove his horse and cart into the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg, for the purpose of watering his horse, and washing the mud off his cart. A short distance from the bank the orse was noticed to go down suddenly, either falling or getting into deep water. The latter seems to have been the case, for the cart soon began to sink, and McCutcheon, who was seated in it, fell off, and being caught in the current, which was then swift and strong, was soon carried far out into the stream. The murky horse made several vain endeavors to save himself, rising once or twice entirely above the water, but finally sinking exhausted and rising no more. So sudden was the calamity that persons on shore who witnessed it could not realize the true position of affairs until the poor man had drifted half way into the middle of the stream, Darkness had now settled in most completely, but at there was a soft mellow light reflected. but as there was a soft mellow light reflected from the sky, McCutchen was discernible clutch-ing to a log and drifting rapidly down the river, His cries for help were also heard, but none could be extended him, and as it grow darker he was lost sight of, though his voice was still heard faintly above the echo of the raging waters. Persons passing over the Mechanics' street Persons passing over the Mechanics street bridge aver that they heard him passing under the bridge, and it is supposed he still had hold of the piece of drift wood on which he was first seen to take refuge when being carried out into the stream. At all events that was the last seen or heard of him, and it is supposed, of course, that he perished.

## BRIDGE DISASTER.

A Steamtug and Ten Barges of Coal Sunk-One Person Killed.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening says:— The coal tug Star, which left this city at an early hour yesterday, with nine barges and one boat filled with coal in tow, collided with one of the piers of the new bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Benyood. Nine of the barges were lost, and the boat sunk in a few moments. In going down the boat careened, and the boilers exploded, doing great damage. The boat also took fire, and when she finally settled down into the water, was an almost total wreck. The sister-in-law of the engineer, settled down into the water, was an almost total wreck. The sister-in-law of the engineer, who was making a pleasure trip on the boat, was terribly scalded by the steam, and survived her injuries only a few hours. The officers and crew escaped, although several of the latter were taken out of the water after the explosion. The loss on the coal and barges will probably amount to \$12,000. The losses during the present year, resulting from the obstruction to navigation by the construction of piers in the river, have been unusually severe, reaching considerably over \$150,000. The heav max which is entailed upon our dealers should stimulate them to renewed exertions to have the evil remedied, and will afford a convincing argument in support of their demands. MORE FALLING BUILDINGS.

Fall of a Row of New Buildings One Ma Killed and Several Injured Narrow Recar

of Others.
Yesterday afternoon, sbout half-past 5 o'clock, a row of three unfinished three-story brick buildings, in Division avenue, near Rodney street, Williamsburg, were suddenly prostrated to the ground as the workmen, to the number of fifteen or upward, were about to desist from their labor. These buildings, which are understood to have been of the flimsy order in the manner of their construction, were the property of Mr. J. Sheppard and built by Mr. E. B. Cannon.

At the hour named one of the masons in passing over a scaffold noticed a movement of one of the planks, and had barely time to warn his comrades of their danger and make a hasty descent to a place of safety before the front walls fell out with a deafening crash, letting down the roof and beams beneath and with them the men at work inside and about the walls, leaving but a small portion of one building with its rear wall standing, upon which the lives of seven men, who had sought safety thereon, hung as upon a thread. Captain Woglom and officer Mangam arrived opportunely at this juncture, and taking in the crisis at a glance, a ladder was promptly procured and raised to the rescue of the forlorn workmen, who were by this means saved from a frightful death imminent at any moment. At the hour named one of the masons in pass

moment.
On the accomplishment of this almost hopeless task, the attention of the relieving party was turned to the men buried beneath the debris. from which they were all, as supposed, soon extricated from the perlions trap, one only of the number suffering injuries of a serious char-

the number suffering injuries of a serious character, so far as known at the time. At a subsequent hour in the evening, when the ruins had been entirely overhauled, the dead body of a man was found and removed to the Fourth Street Station House, to await the disposition of the Coroner and identification.

An officer was sent by Sergeant Bruce to discover, if possible, the name of the man killed, and ascertained his name to be Joseph Bohner, a German carpenter, residing at No. 146 Leonard street. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family, at present residents of his native land. His death was caused by an extended fracture of the skull in two places.

two places.

Of those injured there are five, whose names are as follows:—Charles Otterman, of No. 85 Stagg street, badly cut about the head and severely bruised; James Waterson, No. 111 North Fourth street; injured slightly on the head; Albert Dyson, mason, slightly; Thomas Harmer, mason, slightly; Robert Potter, mason,

slightly. The remainder of the workmen escaped almost miraculously unharmed. The pecuniary loss sustained by the owner through this calamity is estimated at \$11,000.—N. Y. Heraid to-day.

#### FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

Another Raid on Canada Proposed—What the Feulans are Boing.

From information given by prominent officers of the Brotherhood, it appears that there is no foundation for the statements which contained serious charges against general officers of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. Yesterday General O'Neill, Mr. Meehan, and Mr. Carey, the District Centre for Manhattan, met at the New York hoadquarters.

The treasurer of the organization did not resign in disgust, and the Adjutant-General, Colonel John W. Byron, and his assistant, Major O'Leary, left the organization to assess they had accepted commissions from the Cuban Junta in New York. General Smolenski was not dismissed, nor did he cause the tactics to be put in press as stated. His course has been approved of by the President and principal officers of the Brotherhood. Of the officers connected with both branches of the Fenian Brotherhood who both branches of the Fenian Brotherhood who in Ireland did good service, Generals G. Cluse-rett, Luis Octave Fariola, and F. V. Millen, all held commissions of the highest rank in foreign

New York from Ireland, reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the brotherhood in Ireland express their willingness to revolt as soon as their brethren here strike Canada. The next Fenian Congress, it is said, will be a Canadian raid. Preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the city of Cork 15,000 men are enrolled; in Dublin about the same number; and there is scarcely a doubt that from 40,000 to 50,000 men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called on. They are, however, insufficiently supplied with arms, and no effert at insurrection will be made until there is some possibility of success.

## ONE CENT FERRIAGE.

The Brooklyn Ferries to be Run for the Public

The Union Ferry Company recently applied to the New York authorities for an extension of its lease from May 1, 1871, until May 1, 1881. The Ferry Company stated its reasons for its

petition thus:—

First. That permanent arrangements can be made to surrender the premises required for the Bridge Company, and adjust and make such alterations as the necessaries of the ferry may require.

Second. To make such alterations, and construct new slip and landing, and consequently new ferry-house at Fulton ferry, will involve large outlays, not less than from \$100,000 to \$150,000, in order to keep up the efficiency of the Fulton ferry. A new slip and landing cannot be constructed without destroying the present ferry-house, and the company would not be justified in expending such sum for the remainder of the present lesse.

This company are not running these ferries for the

of the present lease.

This company are not running these ferries for the purpose of making money, being restricted by their articles of association to 10 per cent dividend, the surplus, if any, to be expended in the improvement of the ferries. The vital interest of Brooklyn, at any rate during the building of the bridge, depends upon the efficiency and safety of those ferries, especially of the Fulton ferry, and the company desire to anticipate such arrangement of landings, etc., as to secure these objects.

The New York authorities referred the Ferry Company's petition to Mayor Hail and Comp-

Company's petition to Mayor Hall and Comp-troller Connolly, and these officials have re-ported that, since "the Ferry Company are not running the ferries for the purpose of making money," the New York authorities—that is, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—will make a new lease of the Catharine, Fulton, Wall, South, and Hamilton Ferries, on and after the lat of May next, at a merely nominal reut, upon a condition that the Ferry Company, as lessees, agree to reduce the fare for foot-passengers to one cent, and to make also a reduction of fifty per cent. on the fares charged for horses

Stock Quotations by Telegraps—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 98
do, serip. 88
N. Y. & Eric Rail. 934
Ph. and Res. R. 944
Mid. & St. Paul Prof. 854
Chi. and P. H. R. & Chi. R. & Chi. and R. L. R. 1073
Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 873

Market steady.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Jan. 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6.67 per cent. Gold, 121%. Five-twenties, 1802, coupon, 115%; do. 1804, do., 115%; do. 1805, do., 118%; do. 60., new, 116%; do. 1807, 114%; do. 1808, 114%; 10-408, 112%; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Miasouri 6s, 67%; Canton Company, 54%; Cumberland preferred, \$1%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 55; Eric, 23%; Reading, 28%; Adams' Express, 61%; Michigan Central, 136; Michigan Bouthera, 55%; Michigan Central, 138%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91%; Chicage; and Rock, Island, 107; Pittsburg, end Fort Wayre, 467%. Western Union Telegraph, 23.

# SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

Rieting in Harrisburg-The Good Will Company Attacked by State Capital Firemen-Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

FROM THE STATE.

The Squabble Between the Harrisburg Firemen and the Visiting Companies.

Special Despatch to The Received Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—Since the refusal of

the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the procession yesterday, much bad feeling has existed between them and the visiting fire companies from Philadelphia. Some of the difficulties which happened last evening were serious. They appear to have commenced about the admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Good Will were say they were attacked at a the Good Will men say they were attacked at a later hour. Two parties of the Good Will and of the Harrisburgers came in conflict at the Jones House, and a hand to hand fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburg fireman was seriously injured and a Philadelphiaurnamed McCormick had his wrist severely cut, nearly all the tendons being severed. There was another fight near the depot.

The Good Will men assert that they were as-

salled with bad language for having remained in the procession. It is not in evidence that any of the better class of Harrisburg firemen participated in the affrays. The Good Will Coma small supplemental war at the Lochiel between Charles O'Neil and James McCauley on their respective views about the next political campaign. No serious damage resulted.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Steamboat Accident.
St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The steamer Lizzie Gill, which was sunk near Helena, Arkansas, on Sunday, was valued at \$50,000, and was insured for \$20,000 in the National of Boston, and the balance in Pittsburg and St. Louis companies. The last advices from the boat say that the river is rising rapidly, and the prospects of raising her are very dublous.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. MEMPHIS, Jan. 18 .- An officer on the steamer Mississippi reports that the steamer Lizzie Gill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, with a valuable cargo, was swamped from being overloaded and sunk in Scrubgrass Bend, below Napoleon, on Sunday afternoon. She lies straight, with four feet of water on her lower deck. She loaded here 100 bales of cotton and 600 sacks of oil cake. The steamer Mississippi took off her deck freight, and the Magenta 65 head of mules. The Lizzie Gill was owned by Captain Rufflager, of St. Louis, was valued at \$35,000, and was insured for \$20,000 in St. Louis. She can be raised.

#### FROM THE PLAINS. Indian Outrages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Jan. 18.—A Herald letter from the Whetstone Agency states that it is positively ascertained that the Pawnee Killer and Whistler were the chiefs engaged in the r Buck surveying party on the Republican last

The Pawnee Killer is encamped with his band near Whetstone, drawing rations from the Government. The writer calls on the authorities to arrest the chief and the Indians engaged in the

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Heavy Robbery-Rald on Boston Gamblers. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—J. F. Gilson, of Hyde Park,

vas robbed of \$3500 near the Common, last night, by the jostling process.

The most extensive and systematic descent ever made upon the gambling fraternity of our city took place last night. The places Nos. 15 and 17 Brattle street, No. 19 Howard street, and No. 135 Count street, were visited by the State constabulary and 87 persons arrested, together with a large quantity of gambling implements. The parties arrested were taken to the station and bailed out.

Drowned while Gunning.
PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—Two men, named Isaac Bigford and Isaac Merrill, were drowned at Fremont, Me, by the upsetting of a boat, while out gunning last Thursday. The body of Bigford was recovered.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reception of Prince Alfred.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Mr. Thornton, accompanied by Mr. French, Secretary of the British Legation, will leave Washington tomorrow morning for New York, to meet Prince Alfred, returning with him to this city on Satur-

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Excitement—The Telegraph Strikers.

Special Despatch to The Boening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—The excitement continues at Annapolis. The latest advices assert that John Merriman will certainly be elected State Treasurer to-day, and that the present Baltimore Police Commissioners will be con-

Six or seven telegraph striking operators here have not gone back, it is said, because the company don't ask them.

## FROM EUROPE.

This Moraing's Queintiens.

By the Anglo-American Cabla.

LONDON, Jan. 19—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92% 295%. American securities quiet; United States Five-twenties of 1962, 85%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1866, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%. American stocks quiet; Eric Railroad, 18.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 13%, 85c.

Liverpool, Jan. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; midding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

London, Jan. 19—11 A. M.—Rosned petroleum firm.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Execution of Traupmann at Paris Immense Crowds, but no Disorder.

#### WASHINGTON.

Excitement Created by Dawes' Speech in the House—The President and Cabinet Exercised Over It.

FROM EUROPE.

The Execution of Tranpmann.

By the Anglo-American Cubic.

PARIS, Jan. 19 .- Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family, was executed at 7 o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the early hour the execution was witnessed by a great crowd of people, who taunted and yelled at Tranpmann as he mounted the scaffold.

The culprit was very pale, but ascended con-rageously and with a firm step. After em-bracing the priest, he cried out in a loud voice, 'I persist I have accomplices." These were the last words he uttered.

last words he uttered.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. Police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour.

The Trial of Prince Bonnparts.

It is now certain the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Versailles. The same high court will take cognizance of the offense of Prince Maret, for striking a majority of the same of Prince Maret, for striking a majority of the same high court will take cognizance of the offense of Prince Maret, for striking a majority of the same high court will take cognizance of the offense of Prince Maret, for striking a majority of the same high court will take the same high court will take cognizance of the offense of Prince Maret, for striking a majority of the same high court will take the same high court will be same high court will take the same high court will be same high court will be

offense of Prince Murat for striking a magistrate some time ago.

Centradictory Advices of the Paraguayan War. London, Jan. 19.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived late, last evening, bringing dates from that city to the 24th of December. The news is important, but contradic-tory. Lopez was last heard from at Panadera. He had a few followers with him, and threatened to keep up a guerilla warfare. Owing to the termination of the war the armies of the Argentine Republic have been reduced to a peace footing.

Another Account of Traupmann's Execution.

By the Franco-American Cable.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The execution of the murderer of the Kinck family took plack this morning. An immense crowd commenced to gather in the vicinity of the place of execution at an early hour. The scaffold was erected during the night, on the Place de la Raquelle. Before daylight this morning Heidenreich, the official executioner, tested the scaffold and fastened the

axe to the block, and proceeded to the prison.

The director of the prison conducted him in The director of the prison conducted him in person to the cell of Traupmann, who appeared pale and excited, as if having passed a sleepless night. Laying his hand upon his shoulder, Heldenreich addressed his victim saying, "Thou belongest to me." A perceptible shudder passed over Traupmann's frame as these terrible words were pronounced, and the murderer seemed to have completely lost the self-possession which characterized him during his trial.

His bands were tied chain put to his feet, which permitted him to make very short steps, and the chain was connected to the hands by a rope. The prisoner was then conveyed the scaffold, the steps of which he ascended quickly in an agitated manner; his head being in the proper place on the block the pulleys were adjusted and the axe fell, the terrible instrument of death severing the neck of the

A shock of earthquake was felt at Marseilles yesterday. No damage was done to property, although the shock was quite severe.

# FROM WASHINGTON

The Speech of Mr. Dawes—It Creates a Great Excitement.

Special Despatch to The Boening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senators and

members who have talked with the President this morning say he is very much demoralized by the speech of Dawes, delivered in the House yesterday. He thinks the statements made by Dawes are unjust, and in many instances incorrect. If there is any fault in the way of extravagant expenditure, it is, he says, in Congress. Estimates have been made up by Heads of De-partments according to what is actually required by laws passed by Congress, and in making them up the Heads of Departments had no discretion but to obey the laws. With regard to the purchase of San Domingo and St. Thomas, the President says if Congress don't want to spend money in that direction they need not ratify the treaties now before them.

The speech has stirred up all the members of the Cabinet, and each one is hard at work getting figures together to disprove Its statements. Dawes says he has taken their own figures, as furnished the Appropriation Committee over their own signatures, and simply compared them with the estimates of Andrew Johnson's last year in the White House, He disclaims any malice or evil purpose in making his speech, and says he did it for the good of the party. Democrats have subscribed for several hundred thousand copies of the speech, which they will use as a campaign document next fall. As a majority of the members in the House are candidates for re-election, they say they caunot afford to endorse any extravagant appropriations, and hence they generally sustain Dawes.

## CONGRESS.

PORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to inform the House under what act af Congress, or by what authority, Generals Ruger and Haines and Major Goodfellow, officers of the U. S. army, are acting in the Legislature of Georgia, as a committee of elections, to adjudicate the legal qualifications of members of that body. Adopted.

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States between March 3, 1865, and June 6, 1866. Adopted.

Also, directing the Secretary of War to consider and report on the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, Lake Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company, Referred.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG. Jan. 19.—The following Miles were reported favorably from committees:—
By Mr. Henszey, that all acts or parts of ages exempting real estate within the corporate limits of Philadelphia, except property of the United States, State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia, from local taxation, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Connell moved to refer this bill back to a special committee of the Philadelphia members.

Mr. Henszey objected, because he wanted the matter thoroughly investigated by the Senate.

The motion of Mr. Connell was agreed to, and the committee was appointed.

the committee was appointed.

The Senate bill amending the charter of the United States Armor and Steel Company of

Senate bill incorporating the Phili de'phia Telegraph Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Senate bill amending the charter of the Lincoln Institute.

House bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company to lease their road property and corporate rights passed finally.

House.

The following resolutions were offered:—Mr. White offered a resolution referring the bills reorganizing the business of the State Treasurer to the Committee on Retrenchment and Raform;

organizing the onesness of the State Treasurer to the Committee on Retrenchment and Raform; agreed to.

Mr. Humphreys offered a resolution for printing the Governor's inaugural address, the Autitor-General's report, and the State Treasurer's report. Lost by 48 syes to 48 nays.

Mr. Bunn, Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:—That the Committee on Municipal Corporations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to improve the Philadelphia wharves and docks; passed.

By Mr Bimmick:—That an additional standing committee of seven, increased to thirteen on motion of Mr. Bunn, be appointed on Mining, to whom all subjects relative to mining shall be referred; passed.

By Mr. Niles, that the Auditor-General's report and that of the State Treasurer be printed for the use of the House. It was held by Mr. Brown and others, that this would require a joint resolution, because the law of 1869 prohibited such printing.

Mr. Miles made it a joint resolution, and it was laid over.

Mr. Miles made it a joint resolution, and it was laid over.

The Senate City Park supplement was reported by Mr. Miller from the Philadelphia members, as published, except that the 5th section, authorizing the commissioners to appoint their own solicitor, was stricken out.

The Speaker announced that, under the Constitution, it was necessary for each house to print a record of its proceedings. No such record had been printed up to this time.

The chairman of the committee on the subject said that the committee were endeavoring to perfect arrangements for publication.

Mr. Brown inquired whether the actual journal of proceedings was not now printed.

nal of proceedings was not now printed.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Great Floods-Levees Swept Away.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DAYTON, Ohlo, Jan. 19.—The Miami took the second rise early this morning, and breaking through the levee overflowed McPhersontown.

Many of the inhabitants were driven out of their houses by the rushing waters, but fortunately none were drowned, though several persons

made narrow escapes. The main levee around the city stood the pressure of the water. Part of the street-rail-road track over the river was washed away. The water is gradually going down. No trains are running to-day on the Atlantic and Great Western, Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland, and Dayton, Xenia, and Columbus roads, tracks being badly damaged by the flood. All the bridges have been swept from the streams in the vicinity of Lebanon and the canal reservoir. The damage by the flood is not as great as was expected it would be. The Miami lacks four feet of the mark of 1866. Trains on all roads

The Terrible Tornade.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—By the tornado yesterday morning, which was most terrifice through Southern Kentucky and especially along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, almost the entire settlement at Cave City was swept and prostrated, leaving the population nearly destitute of clothing and food and exposed to the severity of the weather. Our citizens have been called upon for relief. The response was prompt, and already several thousand dollars have been raised, and a mass meeting has been called at the Masonic Temple to-morrow morning for the purpose of taking further steps towards relieving the sufferers.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 25c. Flour farmer, but not active, and unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice Maryland, \$1 4061 45; Pennsylvania, \$1 2061 23. Cora active; white, \$161 1.02; yellow, 90692c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whishy meets with a good inquiry, and is scarce at 99c.641.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—The demand for Clover-seed has fallen off. Small sales at \$7.75@8-19 for fair and choice. In Timothy nothing doing. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$2.20@2.25 per bushel.

of Flaxsced at \$2.20@2.25 per bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$30 per ton, without sales.

The Flour market is a little more active, but prices are unchanged. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4.25; extras at \$4.50@4.75; 100 barrels unsound do. at \$4.25; Northwestern extra family at \$5@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5.50; Indians and Olilo do. do. at \$5.75@6.25; and fancy brands at \$5.0@6.750. No change in Rye Flour er Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at \$5.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, and only 3000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.20@1.28 per bushel. Small sales of Rye at \$1.20. Corn is in steady demand, and \$3.4000 bushels new yellow sold at \$4.280 cents. according to dryness. Oats are duil at 54.250 cents.

Whisky is looking up, and may be quoted at \$1.20. 100 bbis. Pennsylvania iron-bound sold at the former rate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW ORK, Jan. 19.— Arrived, steamships City of Boston, from Liverpool, and Kapidan, from Havens.
FOHTHERS MONROE, Jan. 19.—Arrived, brig Wm. P.
Kennedy, from Nevansa for Baltimore.
NORFOLK, Jan. 19.—The achr Addic Fuller, from Pertland for Mobile, was spoken by the brig Jennie Auftman, lat. 14, long. 66; had lost sails and was lying to repairing. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .........JANUARY 19.